THE DARK AVENUE TILEGRATH - THE ADELIHA SATURDAY, MARKE 24, 1866-

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVEN . TO

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA defective vitalization of the blood, and when the blood

LIFE GIVING POWER, tlesuses relaxation of the contractile powers of the blood cessels of the body, and the intestines open their myriad blood cessels, and all the albuminous or fieshmaking material passes of from the bowels.

PURF AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE. And while there may be no occasion for ala of impure blocd are most liable to sui er.



IN THE SPEING MONTES the system naturally undergoes a change, and the EDOLD'S HIGHLY OONCENTRATED IXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value GIVID G BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION



IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NO-E EYES, EYEGIDS, SCALP and SEIN, which so distinct the appearance, PURGING the svil effects of increasy and removing all taints, the remnantion of DI-EASE, heresitary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFELY.

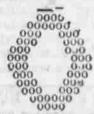


Not a few of the worst disorders that affect manifed arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sars-parils. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instits the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the bumors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorder that grow and rankle in the blood.





AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirur, Ical Review, on the subject of the extract of Eursapathla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S. etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising rum the excess of mercury, he states. "That no remay is equal to the extract of Sursaparities its power is extraordinary, in resolution any other drug lam acquaintes with. It is in the stretcal sense a tonic, with this invaluable as from the interiordinary of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the ionic class unavailable or spiters us."



TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsa TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilia, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Svrap of Sarsaparilia, or the decocion as usually made. The decocion is exceeding trosblesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every say, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decocion; or a full saturated with sagar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and he syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dese of Sarsaparil a, and which is of no use whatever, except to ke, p the decocion from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fund Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.



He'mbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
He'mbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
He'mbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
He'mbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
He, m'old's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Briotures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropay.
For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back. Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invalidable.



THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and TUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land as well as to private practice, and are considered as invaluable temedies.

Principal Depot HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 584 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 8. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS, 3 14

tween the Allied Fleets and the Spanish Frigates "Villa de Madrid" and "Blanca,"

SPANISH SHIPS HULLED SEVENTEEN TIMES.

The Iron-Clad Frigate "Numancia" Sent to Attack the Allies.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF CALLAO AND THEIR ARMAMENT.

The Colombian Congress Refuses to Declare War Against Spain.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

CHILL. THE NAVAL MOVEMENTS PRELIMINARY TO THE

ACTION AT ANCUD, PANAMA March 15.—When the news first came of the treaty of alliance between Peru and Chia, and the declaration of war by the former power against

the deciaration of war by the former power against Spain, we at the same time learned that the squadrons of the two republics were ordered to immediately commence ac ive operations against the Spanish fleet. A though there were some persons foolish enough to suppose that the Spanish fleet would be at once attacked, the majority knew very well that nothing or the kind would be attempted, but, on the contrary, the Peruvian and Chilian ships would wisely reserve their strength for the proper hour. We heard from time to time of the Peruvian ships moving south from port to port, even to the ships moving south from port to port, even to the southwest of Arica; but upon leaving thore they ceased to be mentioned and became missing.

Soon after this we heard of the blockade of the

coast of Chill teng raised, excepting that of the port of Va-paraiso, where the entire spanish fleet was concentrated. This led us to suppose that a comconcentrated. This led us to suppose that a hom-bardment of that city would lollow; out soon after came the information that three of the reigntes had been sent to cruise; and, as at about the same time we learned or the Feruvian and Chrian ships teing in the vicinity of the is and of Chiloc, we became satisfied that the Spannards were turning the tables— —that is, their three frigates were in search of the forces that were orde, ed to attack them —we days before the department of the steamer from Valparaiso the Villa de Madrid and Blanca returned to that port looking as bright and fresh as at any

Valparaiso the Villa de Madrid and Blanca returned to that port, tooking as bright and fresh as at any time during their cruise, and up to the time of the steamer's sailing pothing was publicly known in Valbariso of there having been an encounter bet veen the hostile squadrons. Indeed, it was thought that the two frigates bad only returned from an ordinary cruise of observation—one in which they had been unable to find what they were looking for. On the arrival of the steamer at Coquimbo, on her way north, it was found that the Intendent there had received from Santiago, from the secretary of Foreign Relations, a telegraphic despatch desiring that the steamer should be detained until telegraphic desi atches could be sent, giving the particulars, as far as received, of an engagement the particulars, as iar as received, of an engagement that had occurred near Ancud, in the island of Chiloe, between the Spanish frigates Villa de Madrid. and Blanca and the allied Peruviau and Chihan fleets and the shore batteries. The steamer was consequently detained, and the following were the

despatches received:-CHILIAN OFFICIAL BULLETINS. Ancep, February 7—Two Spanish vessels—'he Villa de Madrid and Blanca we take them to be—have been met in the straits of Loncati, as we have heard to—uay. Our squadron, composed of the Agarimac, Union, and America, are new at Achso, preparing to resist an attack. The Femeralda and Maipu are out of those limits. In this place we are all ready to receive the Spanish vessels.

SECOND DESPATCH. February 7, 8 P M.—At 4 P. M. this day the combined Chilian and Peruvian fleets had an engagement with the repulsh vessels, but it is not known with what result, aithough be leved to be favorable to our forces. You will be advised as soon as information is received.

EMILIO SOTOMAYOR.

THIRD DESPATCH. THEED DESPATCH.

The master of the sloop Etiman, which arrived to-day at the port of Corrai, from Ancud at six o'clock on the morning of the 8th of February, has transmitted that on the morning of the 8th of February it was reported in Ancud that our vessels had cap ured one of the Spanish squadron at Chacao, but which one was not stated. The same morning the Chilian steam corvette Esmeralda was seen outside the port of Ancud, and she alterwards returned to within twenty miles of the town. Five hours after she moved out a continuous esmnonade was heard: this having ceased, the combat was considered as having terminated.

This intermation, as that contained in the two notes This intermation, as that contained in the two notes of the intendente of Chiloe, together with the particulars I myself add, are tavorable to our cause.

RAFAEL GAROLA REYES.

FOURTH DESPATCH. By communications of the Intendente of Chiloe dated February 8 received at Valdiva. I learn that at 4 P. M. on the 7th the Spanish frigate Blanca stood in towards the anchorage at Ancud and that the Covadonga immediately went out to offer battle, and after several shots were exchanged, none of which were effective on account of great distance the Villa de Madrid then foined her consort, and after a fight of two hours' duration they hasied off to near Tres Craces (Three Crosses). On our part we are without damage to record, and are ignorant of that sustained by the Spaniards.

The Peruvians behaved with great decision and enthusiasm, fully equal to the Chilians

ANIBAL PINTO.

PIPTH DESPATCH. The Intendente of Valparasis as as to the Minister of the Interior, under date of 17th or February, by medical of the telegraph, the following:— he captain of the English transport just arrived states that the Vilia de Madrid and the Hanca had opened fire upon the shore batteries at Ancud, which immediately returned it, and that arter a severe engagement in which the former thip was struck six times in the hull, and the latter ship had received two under the water line, they hauled off; the Blanca being careened so as to allow the shot holes to be plugged.

BUNO LAREALX,

THE SPANISH VERSION OF THE APPAIR, The above are all the despatches received, and together form the Chilian story of the affair. Thinking that there must have been another version of it, and knowing that some of the Spanish officers who were in the fight had come up in the steamer, I tried to find out what they had to say about it; and although very close-mouthed, still a third party managed to obtain some information, which he

although very close-mouthed, still a third party managed to obtain some information, which he kindly gave to me.

The Villa de Madrid, with the Blanca in company, had been cruising in the hope of falling in with the alied fleets—indeed, they were at sea for the purpose of finding them if possible. Thinking they might be in some of the party to the southward, the senior officer determined to have a look at the numerous hiding-places near San Carlos, or Ancud, as it is now termed, a port near the north end of the island of Chiloe. It was not long after the Spanish vessels had entered the pass between the main land and the island before the masthwads of the vessels they were in search of were described over a point of land behind which they were securely anchored.

As the alized squadron showed no disposition to come out for a fight, the Blanca was sent in as a feeler to find out their boatton and to try and coax them out it possible. Feeling her way in, with sreat caution, she scon found that going closer would not eause the others to come out; and while waiting to see what the result might be, and while making a careful reconnoisance, she was suddenly opened apon by a shore battery that had not been noticed, the first shot from which cut away one of her head booms. In the position the Blanca occupied at the time she had a view of the hulls of the vessels inside, and they were within range of her broadsides as

time she had a view of the hule of the vessels inside, and they were within range of her broadsides as soon as the battery on shore opened upon her. She opened fire on the allied fleet, and the Filla de Afadrid stood in to her assistance.

As soon as the latter ship came within range she, in the most splendid manner, opened her enormous batteries at the same time. The action was continued

AUGUSTA, March 23 .- A negro, Essex Walker,

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA

Increaser'ly for two bours; the two Spanses ships expending about seven hundred shot and shell, when it eir commanding officer, inding it impossible to she shore battery, and very prudently not caring to venture his heavy ships into a narrow and danverous channel way, hauled off out of range, iter his vessels had been struck seventeen times in their bulls; the Bianca receiving one shot below the water line, which was immediately purged. Singuist to reate, they roport no cessua ties.

Spirited Two Hours' Engagement Between the Allied Fleets and the control of the Apurimac, Union, America, and Covadonga, and the opanisards report that when the fight ended the Covadonga was report that when the fight ended the Covadonga was report that when the fight ended the Covadongs was entirely dismasted, the America using but one gun out of her broadside of eight, and that the Apurimac was on fire; besides, they say that all of them suffered very severely aloft, in having spars and rigging anotaway; but we are not as ured of this. The Spanish vessels remained a day or two in the vicinity, in the hope that their late opponents would venture forth; but as they could not be induced to do soft was deemed best to return to Valparaiso, because it would be impossible to get inside where the allied thips were anchored, under the plunging fire of the shore battery, which was mounted with the heavy guns recovered from the lost frigate Amaginates.

THE "NUMANCIA" SENT TO REVENGE HER DEPRATED Immediately upon arrival at Valuaralso. Commo-core Nanez determined to send the Namancia there with orders to run the battery and destroy the fleet this de at all hazards. And it her commander is for-turate enough to have a good pi of—one who wil-keep his ship from getting ashore—the task laid out for the huse iron-cad is a very easy one. Thus you have the two stories as they now are told, although tu one of them—the former—is given in the Panama, or gouth Coast papers. The next mail will give us all it e particulars. all the particu ars

THE CHILOR COAST AND ITS ADVANTAGES. The numerous bays and inlets of the reland of Ch. ce, and the adjacent coast of the main land, to-getter with the dangerous character of the navigathe entouries, are good for the allies and had for the raniards. There are excellent charts of the whole coast of South America, made from the most correct hydrographic surveys by officers of the Ene-hal navy; yet good as they are they do not serve as good a purpose as a native pilot who knows every inca of a locality he has been frequenting from his birth almost. birth almost.

PERU. PERUVIAN NEWS REGARDING THE LATE NAVAL The propers of Peru contain nothing but exultations over the late light at Anculd, which they consider a signal defeat of the Span sh vessels. El Nacional considers that the Villa de Madrid and Blanca are used up and done for, and says that in all probability the allied fleet will soon attack the remainder of the Stant-fleet and use them up also. It thinks to at the Villa de Madrid is seriously damaged in her machinery, because one of nor engines goes to Europe by this man.

BOLIVIA. ATLIANCE WITH CHILI AND PERU-CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF A BARQUE, It is sufficient to say that the revolution in Bolivia

be ng over, that republic at once join d the alliance against Spain, thus closing the only port, Comja, that remained open to the Spaniards. that remained open to the Spaniards.
Some time ago I gave you an account of the attempted capture, in the port of Coquimbo, or the barque Saivador Vidæ, which was discharging coal and stores into the Spanish fragate then blockading that port, and which attack failed through the ignorance of the officer commanding the attacking party. After she was di-charges she proceeded to Cobija then a neutral port; but on the night of January 24 eacht Chilinos, eathus astic in their cause, yet forgetting the neutrality of the port arranged an expedition against the vessel, which was successful.

They boarded her under cover of darkness, and, getting posses lon, they got underway after a fashion, none of the party being seamen, and stood to sen. Cailso was reached in time, and imme-diately on arrival the Italian Minister demanded the recease of the vesse and return to her owners on the ground that she was a neutral vessel, captured in neutral waters. The demand was complied with; but the same night she was destroyed by fire in the harbor of Callao, and it does not require much am same to determine if it was the act of an incendary or not.

COLOMBIA. THE CONGRESS OF COLOMBIA-NO ALLIANCE WITH CHILI AND PERIL

A resolution was offered in Congress to join the Republics of South America by decaring war against Spain, which was ki led on the spot. War to colombia with Spain, with an extensive Atlantic sea coast on which is the port from which all her revenue is derived, would, in the opinion of Congress, be Peace and quiet reign supreme throughout the interior. Not even a rumor of revolution can be

heard from any direction. The following extract from the message of President Murillo, on the relations existing with the United States, will be found interesting and im-

United States, will be found interesting and important:—

Although the crime committed on the 14th of April, 1885, in Washington, snatched away from us the virtuous Abraham Lincoin—a good friend and benevolent towards our people—the American Government has continued to treat us with great deterence and sympathy. The guarantee of sovereignty and neutrality which they promised us in the treaty of 1846, in exchange or the faculty to pass troops across the Isthmus, has, indeed, offered great difficulties; because not all the agents of that Government in the ports or the Isthmus and on the Isthmus lisely possess that Intelligence and merality which the use of this concession implies. Grave faults have been committed by a soldier and the commander of a war ve sel, and also by military on their transit over the Isthmus, for which, I have not the least doubt of it, the American Gevernment will give us full satisfaction, adopting for the future such precautions as will lead to avoid their repetition.

adopting for the future such precautions as will lead to avoid their repetition.

This trea y, which contains the guarantee of neutrality and ownership of the Isthmus, and the concession of true transit in favor of the American Government, must expire in the year 1888, if one of the parties should notify the other of it twelve months before the stipulated time. It would be expedient that you discuss already now the question, if it is convenient, not to let this guarantee continue together with the consequences which it may have at some time far or less remote.—N. F. Herald.

The Late Murder in Roxbury, Mass. FUNERAL OF THE DECEASED.

From the Boston Post, March 23. Moran, the murderer of Miss E'len Kearney, was taken to Dedham yesterday, where he will remain until the 29th inst., when he will be examined it s thought, however, that he will waive examination is thought, however, that he will waive examination. The Coroner's inquest, we are informed, will be strictly private. The murderer has made a written statement relating to his past life, a copy of which we are unable to obtain. The fiquest will take place this afternoon. We are informed that the most intimate relations existed between Moran and Miss Kearney. They we're engaged to be married, but the postponement of the nuptial tie was made in consequence, as he stated to an officer, of his inability to Fili port a wife. bility to Ful port a wife.

It all pears that Moran had at various times loaned money to the deceased, and a lew days before the commission of the deed, while visiting her at her father's house, asked her for it. His excuse was that he was pressed for the need of it. In reply to this demand Miss Kearney and she had no money, nor did she know how to get it. He then accused her of a lack of deposition to get at for him. What the nature of the conversation was after this has not transpired, but it is surmised that out of this circumstance of the conversation was after the has not transpired, but it is surmised that out of this circumstance

pired, but it is surmised that out of this circumstance originated some of the causes which led to the trapedy. Moran also stated that her father wanted him to marry her, and more than once asked him when the happy event would take place.

We hear that yesterday morning, before Moran was taken to the jair at Dedham, he denied having shot Miss Kearney. On the contrary, he evinced an unusual desire to see her, and seemed to be fascinated for her, although he was not satisfied that she reciprocated that attachment. Just before he was taken to Dedham his appearance was that of a cheerful man, although his temperament has undergone a great change since he gave himself up to the police authorates. He is very anxious to publish a statement of all the facts in the case over his own signature, and hopes the privilege will not be donled him, he avers that the newspapers have misrepresented him.

The funeral of Mus Kearney took place from the The funeral of Miss Kearney took place from the residence of her lather, yesterday atternoon. A large crowd of mourning triends of the deceased were present. She was laid out in the habitiments of a religious society of which she was a beloved member. As she was laid out she looked like a person of twenty years. After prayers and other coremonies of the Catholic form were laid, the cortege proceeded to St. Joseph's Church, where the final ceremonies took place.

From Georgia.

was hung here to-day, for the murder of Thomas Byne, of Burke county, Savannah, March 21.—The steamship Missouri has not yet arrived here. The Livingston has put into this port.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 24.

An Amendment in Prospect. The House Judiciary Committee will report an amendment to the Constitution preventing any person who held office under the United States, and was engaged in the Rebellion, from ever again nolding any office under the Uni ed States.

The Rinderpest in England. The United States Consul at Sheffield, England, writes to the Department of State, under date of March 6, 1866, that the steady increase of mortality among the cattle is creating a serious alarm. It has now extended to the sheep, which is a proof of its contagious character. The Archbishop of the Diocese has recommended that a day be set apart for special prayer and mortification under the heavy chastisement of the cattle plague, and among the exercises to be used on the occasion, strange as it may appear to dissenters, who form a large portion of the population, is the communion service.

Emigration to America. Our Consul at Liverpool, England, informs the

State Department, dated March 9, 1866, that all the steamers and emigrant ships now leaving that port for the United States, are filled with emigrants. Ship-owners and others say that the emigration to the United States will be enormous, and the indica tions are that it will be greater this year than at any other time since we have been a nat on.

The President and the Democrats in Connecticut-Remarkable Despatches, The National Intelligencer, yesterday morning, contained the following:-

LETTER FROM A DEMOCRAT.

"Post Office, Hartford, Conn., March 22—
To President Johnson—air:—I am now engaged in
publicly advocating the election of James E. English
as candidate for Governor of Connecticut, a gentleman who is openly committed to the support of your
veto, to the desence of your 22d of February speech,
and of your policy of restoration in opposition to the
Lisumionists of Connecticut. I am opposing the
election of General Joseph R. Hawley, who openly
disapproved of your veto and of your 22d of February speech, and declines to support your policy as
opposed to the Radical majority in Congress. If my
positical action is not satisfactory to you, I beg you
to receive my resignation as Postmaster of this city.
"I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
(Signed)
"E. S. CLEVELAND."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REPLY. The President has returned this to Mr. Cleveland

ndorsed as follows:-"Your political action in upholding my measures and policy is approved. Your resignation is, therefore, not recepted, but his crewith returned.

(Siened) "ANDLEW JOHNSON.
"Executive Mansion, March 23"

A Precaution. So many Federal appointees at the South are swallowing the iron-clad oath with such easy avidity, that a bill will be prepared and probably passed by Congress, requiring Distric: Attorneys and Grand Juries in the Rebellious States to return all cases of known perjury for indictment before their respective District Courts.

Latest News from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23 .- The Picagune has the following French version of affairs in Mexico, received by the arrival of the steamer Sonora from Vera Cruz on the 12th, via Tampico on the isth and Bagdad on the 18th.

The weather at Vera Cruz is already quite warm, but healthy. The population is large compared with what it was in former years. Business is lively, and the work on the railroad from the sea-coast in the direction of the capital is progressing rapidly, but it is not in running order further than Paso del Maclio, fortyfive miles from Vera Cruz.

The commission which went to the City of Mexico to announce Leopold's death, in returning to Vera Cruz was attacked by guerillas at Sio Fris, between Puebla and the capital. One was killed, another had an arm fractured and afterwards amputated, and a third very badly wounded.

A passenger by the Sonora, who left San Luis Potosi February 13, and went via Queretaro to Puebla and Orizaba, reports business dult in San Luis; rents are uncommonly high; mines and especially the Catarco, lively. Most of the Americans are at Cordova. Begular stages are running between San Luis, Monterey, and Sal tillo. No communication with Matamoras and

All was quiet in San Luis, but not in the coun try around. Between San Luis, Queretaro, and the City of Mexico all was quiet.

The City of Mexico dates are to the 25th ult. The capital was full of people, but dull; very few Americans were there, all having gone to

No sickness at Vera Cruz, Tampico, or Bag dad. Small numbers of troops are constantly arriving from Europe, and not many leaving; only those whose terms of service are up. About 30,000 French troops are in Mexico.

General Mejia is the most highly trusted,

Death of Major-General Seth Williams. Boston, March 24.-Brevet Major-General Williams died last night at the residence of his sister, of inflammation of the brain, probably superinduced by his severe labors in the Adjutant-General's office for the past five years. No officer could die more regretted or beloved.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, March 24 —Cotton steady at 41c. Flour very dull; common grades 10c. lower; sales of 8800 bbls. State at 86 70@8 10; Onio, 88 10@11; Western, So Teal 0; Southern declining; sales of 400 bols at \$8.66.215 50; Canadian 10c lower: sales of 270 bols. at \$7.20.211 25 Wheat dull; common declined 1.20. Corn dull. Beef sleady. Pork dull and unchanged at \$25 182. Lard heavy at 15 [20] Whisky dull and nominal.

MOBILE, March 23.—Sales to-day 800 bales for the week, 7600. Receipts for the week, 8500 Exports, 6746. Stock 8788. Gold. 120@128.

Another Extensive Robbery in New York, HONDS AND SECURITIES TO A LARGE AMOUNT STOLEN-ANOTHER SNEAK THIEF OPERRATING-

E THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD OFFERED. The late astounding robbery of bonds in Ex change place has not been cleared up before another of the same character, though not so extensive, is announced. Last evening the residence of John P. Moore, No. 110 Madison avenue, was entered, it is supposed, by a sneak thief, and a tin box, containing United States and other securities to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars, was stolen. A full description of the bonds is given in an advertisement of Mr. Moore, which is published else where. A reward of five thousand dollars has been offered by Mr. Moore for the recovery of the bonds. No clue to the thief has as yet been obtained.—N. Y. Herald to-day.

MEXICO.

Interesting from the West Const.—Manat-ian Closely Invested by the Liberats.— An Assault Projected on the 32d nit.— Charge of the Lib-rais into the Streets of the City—The French Bottled Up in Butter Style.

MAZATLAN BESTEGED BY THE LIBERALS, MAZATLAN BESTEGED BY THE LIBERALS.

SAM FRANCISCO, February 23—The steamship John L Stephens arrived from the ports of Western Mexico on the evening of the 12d inst, bringing ateradvices from the scene of hostilities in Sonora and Sinola. The city of Aizzatlan was at the time of the saining of the Stephens (our latest da es) competely invested by the L berais under Corona, numbering fully five thousand men, well armed and tolerably well equipped. Governor Ogazon, of Jalisco, of whose departure from here incog, I informed you in advance, had arrived at Corona's headquarters, and a council of war, at which Corona, Rehi, Ogazon, and others, were present, took place early in the menth.

in the month. Corona declared his ability to carry the town by assault in an hour, but urged that no general attack should be made on the intrenchments of the French, on the ground that if the city were carried by assault on the ground that if the city were carried by assault it would be levelled to the ground by the batteries of the steam frights Lucifer and La Victorie at another in the rondstead off the city. His plan was to cut off all supplies in front and rear, shoot down at the sentinels and corral every expedition which left the city, and by every other pussible means haross and annoy the invaders. This course was opposed by Ouzon and Ruhl, who advocated an immediate assault confident that the mora effect of the certain victory on the Liberal cause would more than off-et the loss which the nation would sustain in the destruction of Mazatian.

Cerona, who is the idolf of the army, however, finally gained his point, and, in pursuance of his bolicy, his forces drove in the French picke a and even charged into the cay itself for three nights in succession, keeping the garrison in a constant a arm

even charged into the cuty itself for three hights in succession, keeping the garrison in a constant a acm until the steamer sailed. On the night of the 12 h instant, while the L berals were beating up the outskirts of Magatlae and keeping up a fire of muskerry on the garrison, a party of thirty men came around to the city front, and swimming off to the fishing hoats which were supplying the garrison with fish—the only article of fresh food they had be in receiving for a long time—captured the boats, nine in number.

The capturing party then came up to the landing

The capturing party then came up to the landing at d surprised Captain Avalos, with twenty-two men of the Imperial forces, and carried them off under the very guns of the French steamers without the lors of a man. A gentleman with whom I am acquainted, who came through from Durange just in time for the steamer, says that he never saw a man who seemed to have the cause of his country more thoroughly at heart than Corona. He sa s that thoronghy at heart than Corona. He sa s that movey is no object to him, and he appeared only desirous of oberating his country and driving out the invaders. The correspondent of the Alta, writing from Mazatlan, under the date of February 15, tavs:—

"The truth is just this: The French and Mexican troops in this city are as much "bottled up" as ever was nutler's army at Dutch Gap. Corona with a force estimated at from three to five thousand men, has established his picket line at a short half mile from the city gates, and it is the seneral belief that he could take the town at any time. He says that he can do so at his pleasure, but is unwilling that the place should be destroyed, as it certainly would be by the French men-of-war that are at anchor in our harbor."

Movimilian's presented here are anything but

Maximilian's prospects here are anything but flattering. The educated and influential Mexicaus are far from supporting him, and the lower classes would join Corona if he could give them arms, Corona is probab vithe most popular man in Sinaloa. Young, brave, ambitious, and successful in nearly ail that he undertakes, it is no wonder that he car-ries the popular voice along with him. Ever active, slwavs seeking to annoy the enemy and endeavoring to draw them from their strong works to meet him in the field, he is periectly posted as to the detenses or the town, the number of troops, etc. His men come imo the city every day, and on thursday evening last I counted at least a dozen of the music of the French band —N. Y. Heraid.

The Late B. Rush Petriken, Esq.

We have already alluded to the death of B. Rush Petriken, which occurred at Lock Haven on Sunday morning last. The Clinton Republireferring to the deceased, says that Mr. Petriken was born in Danville, Columnia county, on the 16th of June, 1815. He was the oldest son of Dr. David Petriken, a prominent and talented man who once represented his district in Congress. He was educated at Milton, in the same school with A. G. Curtin, present Governor of the State. After leaving school h went through sundry not very trying vicissi tudes, and finally settled down to the study of law. Having completed his course and been admitted to the bar at the age of 21, he emigrated to Burlington, lows, and had just com-menced to practice when he was appointed by President Van Buren Register of the Land Office at Dubuque. In 1840 he was removed by General Harrison, and retutned to Pennsylvania, resuming the practice of his profession at Beilefonte In 1854, having purchased an interest in some coal lands near Farrandsville, in Clinton county, he organized a company for the purpose mining. In his coal operation, however, as not successful, and in 1859 he removed to ock Haven, where he has ever since resided. e was a man of radical views in politics, and ter the formation of the Republican party he came a leading man in its ranks. In 1859 he as a candidate for the Lower House of egislature, but was unsuccessful. In 1862 he as presented by Clinton county in the Pistrict onference for the nomination for Congress ad in this, also, was unsuccessful. In 1864 he as chosen a member of the Union State Cen al Committee, and as a member of the Execu-ve Committee performed most of the labor of hat threefold campaign, and was the confidential adviser of the Chairman, General Cameron hom he very much resembled in his menta heracteristics.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOMICIDE CASES -MORRIS ABRAMS' CASE. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTES COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER 18810NS—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—The Commonwealth vs. Morris Abrams. Indictment for the introer of Captain Joseph H. Cox. The defense in the case produced testimony, in addition to that in it report of yesterday, to show that Captain Cox. The samed with a pistof, and that before he received the latal stab inflicted by Abrams, he had made movement as if to draw the weapon from his cast.

It was therefore contended, having reason to be It was therefore contended, having reason to beeve his own life in peril, and acting upon that suposition in using a deadly weapon, Abrams was not
ulty offmurder of either the first or second degrees.
District Attorney Mann was making the closing
ecch for the Commonwealth to-day, Mr. Brooke
aving previously spoken on behalf of the prisoner.

It Mann had not concluded when our report

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-President Judge Allison and Judge Fierce.—In the tollowing cases he rules for new trials were discharged, the pinion of the Court being delivered by the President Judge: Fried vs. Dallett. Williams vs. Dougherty. Desry vs. Lowry. Lloyd vs. Sutton. Alter vs. Penree. Lengte vs. Hans.

Grunt vs. Rogers, Rule for a new trial absolute. Opinion by Allison, P. J.

Pollard vs. McFrilen.—Prayer of bill refused upon filing security. Opinion by Allison, P. J.

Penr vs. The Connecting Radroad. Report confirmed. Opinion by Allison, P. J.

The current and deferred motion lists were then taken no.

The District Court in Bane was engaged with the

taken up.
The District Court in Bane was engaged with the Current and Beferred Motion Liet.
The Supreme Court was occupied with the case of the Warren and Franklin Radroad Company vs the Clerion Land and Improvement Company; before reported, the argument in which was concluded.

-The French police lately captured an ingenious rogue. He employed a young draughtsman to make drawings for him of the newest articles exposed for sale in jewellers' shop windows, and immediately had close imitations made of base metal. He would then pretend to wish to purchase the articles, and have then cent to his hotel, extensibly for the purpose of sent to his hotel, ostensibly for the purpose of showing them to his wife, when he had only to change them for the counterfeits, which he would send back.

New Jersey M. F. Conferences

FOURTH DAY -The Conference was called to order by Bishop Scott, and the devotional services, consisting of reading a portion of Scripture, singing, and prayer were conducted by Rev J. S. Heister. mutes of the preceding meeting were then taken ead, and approved.

np, lead, and approved.

The seventh question, concerning who are the supernume aries, was then taken up. The case of J. W. tickmen was called. That gentleman made an affecting statement conceening his enfected health, and asked to have his relations changed from super-Mr. Grant was here permitted to make a statemen in regard to the delinquency of membe a who had not settled with him concerning the buliness of the Book

The case of S. Jaquett was retained as supernume-

The fifth question was called and considered, when R M Strution was called and considered, when R M Strution was called and considered, when R M Strution was exceed to Elder's orders.

The case of Henry Beegle was called, and his relation as supernumerary was continued.

The fifth question was called and considered, when R M Strution was exceed to Elder's orders.

The constitute of orders or local ministers and dealers.

R. M. Stration was elected to Elder's orders.

The question of orders or local ministers and deadons was called, and S. L. Johnson was elected to a deadonship. This question elicited considerable remarks generally, which were duly appreciated.

The application for deadon's orders by R. L. Barwiss was refused. S. 's Jarmon was elected. Considerable discussion prevailed on these applications, when Mr. Cheston was also elected. Mr. Howkinson, from the Methodist Protestant Church, was received into deadonship.

Feter Provost was admitted to trial in the Conference.

Andrew Scott made application for ad nission, and

The proposition electing Peter Burd on tria! mot with inveh discussion. Mr. Burd was recomme ided as an able and efficient preaction, and a very valuable member. He was also represented as being an illiteral e man, but he had been very successful in with my soulisto God. Mr. Winne. "esmed to be warmly in favor of the young applicant and alluded in strong terms to the work he had accomplished, holding that, if it took looks to convert souls he was in favor of fools, for Br. Burd had been the means of baying converted over two hundred in the space of one year.

A resolution was offered recommending that Mr.

A resolution was offered recommending that Mr. A resolution was offered recommending that Mr. Burd be retained in his present consiston another year, with instruction to devote his time to study. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 56 to 27.

The amount of Missionary money collected throughout the districts of the Conference is \$18,501-15.

A number of committees made their reports in re-

Analog of committees made their reports in re-ference to the programme of in ure bus ness, preach-ing, etc., which were adopted.

Monday morning at 95 o'c'ock was fixed as the time for receiving the report of the Centenary Com-The hour of adjournment having arrived, the

mee ing announcements were mide, and the body

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, March 24, 1866. The Stock Market was very dull this morning, with the exception of Government bonds, which

were more active, and prices looking up. 5-20s sold at 1032@1035, the former rate for small; 6s of 18s1 at 1042, a slight advance; 7-30s at 991; and 10-40s at 901. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 92, and the old do. at 87s.

Railroad shares are unsettled. Catawissa preferred sold at 29@29j, the former rate a decline of the property of the former rate and decline of the property of the former rate. cline of #; Pennsylvania Railroad at 554, an advance of #; Camden and Amboy at 118, no change; vance of 4; Camden and Amboy at 118, no change; Reading at 50½ @503, the former rate a shight decline; and Northern Central at 44½, no change. 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 51 for Norristown; 64½ for Minehill; 36 for N. Pennsylvania; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common; 30½ for preferred do.; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 194 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 69 for West Philadelphia; 464 for Hestonville; 25 for Grard College; 14 for Ridge Avenue; and 274 for United States.

Canal shares continue dull, 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common: 284 for preterred do.; 52 for Lebigh Navigation; 115 for Mor ris Canal preferred: 13 for Susonehanna Canal-344 for Delaware Division; and 59 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Fank shares are in demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 55, 206 was bid for North America; 140 for First National; 140 for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Me-chanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Me-chanics'; 51 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 6 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Me chanics'; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 55 for Union. Oil shares continue dull and neglected. Ocean

sold at 61@61, the former rate a decline of 4 on PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS, 10 A. M. 1261 12 M. 1261 12 M. 1261 11 A. M. 1261 12 P. M. 126

-Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, March 22, 1866:-

From St. Clair 8,254 02 Dauphin for week To same time last year 748 522-11

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, March 24.—The demand for Clover seco continues limited. but prices are unchanged; sales of 400 bushes at \$4.50 to \$6.25, the latter for choice. Prices of Timothy and Fraxscod are un-

There is some inquiry for Queretron Bark at \$29 pton, but holders refuse to accept this figure. The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, and there is no inquiry except for the surply of the home consumers. About 610 barels were disposed of, chiefly extra family, at \$8.50 to \$9.50 for common Northwestern and good Pennsy vania, including small lots if superfine at \$6.0027.00; and fancy lots from \$11 to \$15. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing, and we continue yesterd y's figures. The receipts of Wheat are small, and there is no inquiry except for prime lots; small sales of red at \$2.62.35 for common and good quality, and 2000 bush, white at \$2.50. Rye sells at \$5.600c. Corn is less active, and the receipts have inlen off; sales of 4000 bush yellow at 70c, for white and 60.270c. 'u store. Osts are steady at 50c. at which figure 2.100 bush, were disposed of, 3000 bush. Bar ey Mait sold at \$1.40.

at \$1 40. In Groceries and Provisions there is a firmer

Whisky—The demand is limited; sales of 100 bblr. Onio at 82 28 and Pennsylvania at \$2 25.

sissippl has swollen to such an extent, that the channel depth of water to Calro is sufficient to